

Videha e-Learning



Gajendra Thakur

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, CIVICS (POLITICAL SCIENCE, SOCIOLOGY), PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY (ANIMAL BIOLOGY-ZOOLOGY & PLANT BIOLOGY-BOTANY), MATHEMATICS

Sometimes we feel learned, but a child's query brings us to our senses.

Instead of going after the lengthy specialized subjects, used as headlines to this write-up, there is nothing wrong if we start and learn Sciences, Social Sciences and Mathematics from the scratch.

So we deduce and reduce-
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, CIVICS (POLITICAL SCIENCE, SOCIOLOGY), PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY (ANIMAL BIOLOGY-ZOOLOGY & PLANT BIOLOGY-BOTANY), MATHEMATICS-

to

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES & MATHEMATICS.

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LESSON No. 1
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

What we see, what we observe, be it natural, be it social is Environment.

The Natural Environment includes living as well as non-living. It includes Atmosphere as well as Vegetation. It includes natural phenomena like thunder.

The Social environment is created by human action like infrastructure of home as well as workplace and includes society. The Sciences and Social Sciences of Environment will help unravel the challenges that human actions are posing even to the Natural Environment, which are otherwise not created by human action.

Thus the study of Environment begins with the care and understanding of one’s own body, which extends to the understanding of sleep, dream, sunrise, moonrise, winter, and summer seasons and rainy season affecting rivers. We react andrelatewith the surroundings, and these surroundings are environmental components.

The biotic, social, psychological and cultural components of environment constitute the surroundings, and the environmental components include physical as well as biotic-emotional components.

Q.What are the biotic components of environment?
A.(i)Plants
(ii)Animals
Q.What are the Abiotic Components of environment?
A.(i)Air
(ii)Land
(iii)Water
Q.What are the Social components of environment?
A.(i)Society
(ii)neighbours and relatives
(iii)demographic/ urbanization factors/ processes
(iv) social processes



Q.What are the psychological components of environment?
(i).Philosophy of Life, Aims & Goals of Life
(ii).Theorems upon which decisions are made
Q.What are the cultural components?
A.(i) religion
(ii) ethics

Thus the understanding of Environment equips us with:-

-thinking skill
-social skill
-emotional skill
-practical skills (lack of which necessitates vocational education
-visual art skills
-performing art skills
-discipline in life
-respect towards ideals, respected teachers, respected relatives, elders, neighbours and colleagues.
-respect for place of learning & place of worship, for home, for workplace, fields and surroundings (hill, river, pond, lake)
-skill-enabling language usage
-leadership skills
-quick decision making skills in various fields
-health and hygiene

Environment consists of :-
-naturally occurring (science)
-man-made and social (social science)

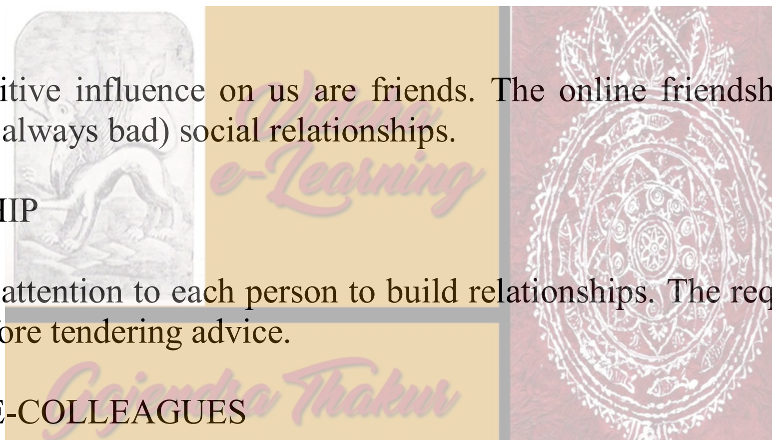
FAMILY

Family is an oldest and most common human institution. It’s the first educational institution which teaches empathy/ civility.

It may be a joint family or a nuclear family.

It may be a communal family based on a common ideology, belief or religion or may be based on co-habitation resembling marriage.

FRIEND



Who have positive influence on us are friends. The online friendship are based on fabricated (not always bad) social relationships.

RELATIONSHIP

It requires full attention to each person to build relationships. The required element is understood before tendering advice.

WORKPLACE-COLLEAGUES

The colleagues are those with whom we work and interact at workplace.

PLAYMATES

The playmates are those with whom we play.

ANIMALS/ PLANTS

The earth is called green planet as it has over 3 lac species of plants out of which 2.5 lacs produce flowers.

Plants areof various types:-
-big plants
-small plants

-shrubs
-herbs
-climbers
-creepers
-thorny plants
-water plants

PARTS OF PLANTS-

Roots- e.g. radishes, carrots, beets
Stems- Xylem cells take from soil water and carry it from roots to stem. Phloem cells conduct the food made by leaves to other parts.
Leaves- the leaves containing chlorophyll carry photosynthesis in the presence of sunlight and using inputs carbon dioxide and water, the output of photosynthesis is Sugar and Oxygen.
Flowers- male part of it is stamen (made up of anther where pollen is produced), and thin filament of female part is pistis, composed of stigma, the thin style and ovary.In pollination pollen is transferred from anther to stigma. After pollination seed is formed inside a fruit. Seed turns into seedling and this process is called germination. Flowers contain pollen, tiny eggs are called ovules. After pollination of the flowers and fertilization of the ovule, ovule develops into fruit.

Mango and Jamun are single-seed fruits.
Guava and Apple are multiple-seed fruits.

Seed contains an embryo which is having genetic information. Inside it is Endosperm which is the food required to sustain early growth. Seed coat protects it from disease.

BIODIVERSITY

Genes are within Populations,
Populations are within Species,
Species are within Communities,
Communities are within Landscapes,
Landscapes are within Biomes,
Biomes are within Biosphere.

Out of 18 Biodiversity Reserves India has two (one in Western Ghats and other in Eastern Himalayas).

India has 45,000 plant species (7% of World flora).

India has 81,000 animal species (6.5% of World fauna).

However legal protection is available to National Parks (89 nos.) and Wildlife Sanctuaries (504 nos.), which is together 4.5% of India's land area.

MULTI-PARTY ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

1992- Convention on Biological Diversity signed. By now morethan 190 Governments approved it. It asks for:-

-Conservation of Biological Diversity
-Sustainable use of Components of Biological Diversity
-Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES
In India-
-till 1999 ten Biosphere Reserves
-India is accommodating 10% of world species
-Project Brahma- for creating awareness by increasing the participation of people in biodiversity certification and conservation, creating awareness regarding consequences of biodiversity loss.
-legal protection is available to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries only, not to biosphere reserves.

CONSERVATION RESERVES
-it is acknowledged by Indian State Governments
-the area would be declared as conservation reserves by the States, the area would be adjacent to national parks/ wildlife sanctuaries
-act as a buffer zone between national parks/ wildlife sanctuaries and open area
-decision to declare an area as conservation reserve would be taken after holding consultation with local people.

CONSERVATION METHODS
-in-situ method and ex-situ method
-In in-situ method species of plants and animals are conserved in their natural habitats, The breeding programmes are cheaper here.
-in ex-situ method conservation is done outside of natural habitat viz. zoos, acquariums, game farms, private breeders, botanical gardens,zoological gardens, arboretums (botanical garden for scientific study), seed banks. The breeding programmes are costlier here.

Some captive breeding techniques are:-

-cross fostering, artificial incubation, artificial insemination, embroyo transfer, cloning and collection of DNA, sperm, eggs and embroyos used in captive breeding as genetic library.

Besides breeding programmes other method of preserving plant is preserving germ plasm in a gene bank.

Ex-situ conservation functions are:-
-saving the threatened germplasm
-produce material for conservation of biological research
-Grow the target species with recalcitrant (that do not survive drying and freezing during ex-situ conservation) seeds that cannot be maintained in aseed store
-habitat restoration, reintroduction, reinforcement.

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FOOD

Rice contains carbohydrate.
Dals (made from Pulses) and Pulses contain Protein.

Food provides energy to body, make it work, grow and timely-repair, energy provided by it enables heart-beats and pump blood, enables stomach to assimilate food and enables lungs to breathe.
Food is converted into heart and transported to body parts through veins.

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Nutrients have three functions:-
1.Energy
2.Regulate blood pressure and temperature
3.Build and repair muscles, bones, cells.

Proteins and Fats perform all the above three functions.
Minerals and Water participates in two out of three functions (2^{nd} and third).
Vitamins only do one out of the above three functions (2^{nd}).
Carbohydrate do only one function, it provides energy (1^{st}).

CARBOHYDRATE
-compounds of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen.

-These compound are of two types- simple (glucose) which iseasily digested and Complex (Sugar, Starch) which after being cooked breaks down into glucose by the action of enzymes.

1 gram of Carbohydrate gives 4.2 calories of energy.
If supply of Carbohydrate and Fat is less, Protein is utilized for Energy and its main function, i.e., body-building takes a back-seat.

PROTEIN
-Complex Compound, Nitrogen, Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen.
-made up of chain of nitrogen containing building blocks (amino acids)
-living organisms have 22 Amino Acids out of which human body cannot produce 8 Amino Acids and these are called “Essential Amino Acids”, the rest 14 Amino Acids that our body is capable of manufacturing are called “Non-essential Amino Acids”.



RAMSAR WETLAND SITES IN INDIA-26
TIGER RESERVES IN INDIA (PROJECT TIGER STARTED IN 1973)- 50
ELEPHANT RANGES AND RESERVES- 10 RANGES, 33 RESERVES
MIKE SITES IN INDIA- 10
UNESCO “MAN AND BIOSPHERE” RESERVESIN INDIA- 18
UNESCO’S WORLD NETWORK OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES (WNBR) IN INDIA- 11
UNESCO’S WORLD HERITAGE SITESIN INDIA-1. CULTURAL-29, 2.NATURAL-7, 3.MIXED-1 (TOTAL-37).

SACREDGROVES IN INDIA- 7332 (IN 15 STATES, MORETHAN $1/3^{RD}$ IN MAHARASHTRA- HIGHEST)
MANGROVE SITESIN INDIA-38 (ANDHRA PRADESH TAMILNADU, KERALA, KARNATAKA, GOA & MAHARASHTRA (8 COASTAL STATES)+ ANDMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS= IN TOTAL 9 STATES).

Flags were invented in India (in ancient times).
Indian Flag has:
-tricolour rectangular panels- top saffron, middle white and bottom-green.
-In middle panel 24 spoked-wheel of navy blue colour visible on both sides of flag.
24 spoke=360 degrees
Thus each spoke at 360/24= 15 degrees angular distance.

There are three elements of design:

(i) Form (aesthetics)
(ii) Function (teleology) &
(iii) Meaning (semiotics).

Designers of International Prominence:-
US- Donna Karan & Calvin Klein
UK-Alexander Mcqueen & Vivien Westwood
Italy-Giogio Armani & Missoni
Japan- Issey Miyake & Kenzo



COUTRE INDUSTRY

France- Paris Houte Coutre
Italian Houses in Rome, Florence, Milan.

READY TO WEAR
Brand- Gucci, Calvin Klein, Kenzo, Paul Smith.
-Sonia Rykiel (lower in price than Coutre items)

-Haute-Coutre isa French word for high class dress making.
-Pret-o-Porter is a French word for ready-to-wear garments
-Milan, London, New York & Paris are four big fashion capitals of the world.
-Milan since 16th century is the oldest fashion capital. New York is the business capital of fashion.
-Rose Bertin was named the Minister of Fashion in 18th century France.

FILM DESIGNERS
Ms Bhanu Athaiya- Lagaan, Sir Richard Attenborough's Gandhi (she won Academy award for best costume design in 1983 for GANDHI).
Shama Zaidi- Shatranj ke Khiladi of Satyajit Roy
Aki Narula- Bunty aur Babli, Don.
Ameira Punwani- Guru

Arjun Bhasin- Dil Chahta Hai, Lakshya, The Namesake, The Life of Pi
Dolly Ahluwalia- Omkara, Bhaag Milkha Bhaag, Water, Bandit Queen, (National Award for Best Costume)
Leena Daru- Tezaab
Loveleen Bains- Rang De Basanti
Niharika Khan-BandBaaja Baraat, Rock On, Delhi Belly, The Dirty Picture (National Award for Best Costume).
Neeta Lulla- Jodha akbar, Devdas (President Award)
Priyanjali Lahiri- Tare Zameen Par
Sabyasachi Mukherjee-Black (National Award for Best Costume)

INDIAN DESIGNERS ON THE GLOBAL RUNWAY
Ashish Soni & Sabyasachi Mukherjee- New York Fashion Week
Rajesh Pratap Singh, Anamika Khanna & Manish Arora- Paris Fashion week
Sabyasachi Mukherjee, Rocky S & Tarun Tahiliani- Milan Fashion week
Manish arora- London Fashion week

-Wills India Fashion week (WIFW) is organized by FDCI (Fashion Design Council of India)
-Lakme Fashion Week is organized in Mumbai.
-"Bridal Asia" showcases wedding wear.
-White knit ensembles worn for sports like tennis are called "Tennis Whites".
-the restrictions called "less than 4 meters for coat and less than 1 meter for blouse" in clothing were enforced on the general public during world war II.
-the women's uniform during World War II was called "victory suits".
-Coco Chanel- practical elegant clothing
-Paul Poiret-avoided designing corset dresses
-Madeline Vionnet- use of bias grain on fabric
-Elsa Schiaparelli- whimsical motifs on clothes
-Jean Patou- creator of the 1920s Flapper Look.
-Christian Dior- Newlook
COLOUR THEORY
-the Prang System
(i)Three Primary Colours- Red, Blue & Yellow
(ii)Three Secondary Colours- Orange (Red+Yellow); Green (Yellow+Blue); Violet (Red+Blue)- mixing of two primary colours in equal proportion.
(iii)Six Tertiary Colours- Primary+Secondary colours in equal proportion. RV,RO, BV, BG, YG & YO.

SYNTHETIC DYES
Acid Dyes: Silk, Wool, Nylon

Basic Dyes: Acrylic

FIBRES

Natural: (i) Cellulosic (Cotton, Jute, Hemp); (ii)Protein (Silk, Wool, Camel Hair); (iii) Mineral (Asbestos).

Man-made: (i)Cellulosic (viscose rayon); (ii)Synthetic (Polyester, Nylon, Acrylic, Polythene); (iii)Protein (soyabean fibre); (iv)Mineral (Glass & Ceramic fibre); (iv) Metallic (Aluminium, Silver & Tungsten fibre).

Designer	**Main Label**	**Pret Label**
Ritu Kumar	Ritu	Label
Manish Arora	Manish Arora	Fish Fry, Indian by Manish Arora
Rohit Bal	Rohit Bal	Balance
Ashish Soni	Ashish Soni	A&S
Tarun Tahiliani	Tarun Tahiliani	TT
Issey Miyake	Issey Miyake	Pleats Please
Donna Karan	Donna Karan	DKNY

“Avant Garde” (French) refers to the “advance guard” of art & culture, which differentiates it from the mainstream.

-Words like ‘chintz, muslin, calico, shawl, khakhi, kamarbandh, jodhpurs, pyjama etc. are of Indian origin.

Sir William Perkin invented the first Dye.

Joseph Jacquard designed predecessor of “computerized punch-card complex weaving looms.

John Tobias Mayer obtained several colour shades for textile manufacturer.

Issac Singer invented first domestic sewing machine.

Eli Whitney invented automatic Ginning machine for cotton.

-“Chikan” work of Lucknow

-“Phulkari” embroidery of Punjab

-“Kantha” embroidery of Bengal

-“Patola” of Orissa.

-“CMYK”- Cyan Magenta Yellow Black

-NIFT has currently 16 campuses

-IKAT is a dyeing technique

-Raja Ravi Varma- painter

-Jehangir Art Gallery is in Mumbai

-Hornbill Festival is held in Nagaland

-Pablo Picasso first suggested white pigeon as a symbol of peace.

-“RK Films” logo has Rajkapoor & Nargis.
-Homai Vyarawalla was India’s first Photo-journalist.
-“Cubist”s borrowed from the African art-traditions of the past.
-Post-impressionist’s like “Paul Gauguin” borrowed from ancient Egyptian or old Polynesian art traditions.
-Classicism valued Greek Art practices and themes.
-Individuality is basic unifying factor of all modern art movements.
-French Academie had rejected a large number of paintings. “Salos des Refuses” the exhibition of such rejected paintings were held in 1863, which signified liberation of artists. Academie arranged separate exhibition of the rejected paintings which included the paintings of some of the founders of the impressionist movement- Cezanne, Pissarro, Monet, and the painter Whistler.
-To the traditional painters the work of “Claude Monet” called “Impression-Sunrise” looked unfinished as colours were squeezed straight on the canvas. This was called contemptuously by the journalist Louis Leroy as “Impressionist” painting.
-The Impressionists have one thing in common- love of nature, effect of light, paintings mainly of landscapes and seascapes, continuously shifting light and its effect on objects.
-It led to Neo-Impressionism, which experimented with colour and light and no new thinking. The best neo-impressionist was “Georges Seurat” the “Pointillist”. He used dots of colours to build mosaics of forms on canvas.
-Cezanne drifted from “Impressionism” to “Neo-Impressionism” and began to discover squares, circles and cones in nature, the elementary forms of all objects in nature. Cubists later on derived inspiration from Cezanne.
-Post-impressionism- 1.Vincent Van Gogh; 2.Paul Gauguin. Both friends moved to Tahiti and remained among Polynesians. Gauguin produced flat areas of glowing colours showing exotic women in unspoilt nature. Gogh never sold a single painting in his life time and shot himself (suicide). Now Art Collectors buy his works for millions of dollars.; 3.Henri Rousseau; 4.Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec.
WOOD BLOCK PRINTS

Japan (Hokusai, Hiro Shige, Utamaro) has influence on Impressionists. The Hollywood Film “The Moon and Six Pence” isbased on Gaguin, Van Gogh & Lautrec.
Rodin- Sculptor. He was influenced by Michel Angelo. His sculptures- “Homage to Honore de Balzac”, “The Kiss”, “The Thinker”, and “The Burghers of Calais”.

EXPRESSIONISM

-reaction against Impressionism andNaturalism.
-based in Germany and Scandinavia.

-objects and figures got distorted and colours were imbued with emotions.
-Horror, Pain, anguish.
-Edvard Munch (Norway), Mark Beckman, James Ensor, Nolde, Oskar Kokoschka, Georges Rouault and Chaim Soutine.
-they were in two groups- The Bridge and The Blue Rider.
-Max Bekman (Germany) painted horrors of war and tyranny.
-Ensor (Belgian) painted death and decay.
-Edvard Munch (Norway)
-Nolde (Germany)
-Kokoschka (Austrian)
-Rouault- concentrated on biblical themes
-Soutine (Russian)- series on slaughter houses
-Henry Matisse was called to be belonging to Fauves (The WildBeasts) by the press because they rejected academic naturalism. He was influenced by Asian and African arts.
-The greatest was Kathe Koll Witz- a woman- living among the working class.

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CUBISM
-starting point- Cezanne
-Pablo Picasso (Spain)
-Georges Braque
-Juan Gris
-three dimensional nature of objects viewed from different angles on a two-dimensional canvas.
-"Guernica" by Pablo Picasso- it was name of a town in Spain, it was based on atrocities by Nazis and Fascists during Spanish civil war, when Guernica was bombed into heaps of rubble.
-Pablo Picasso- "The Women of Avignon", where he painted nude woman, this launched Cubist movement.

AUTOMATISM
CONSTRUCTIVISM
DADAISM
FUTURISM
SURREALISM
SUPREMATISM

DADAISM- shocking anti-art movement, started in a restaurant in Zurich, Switzerland.
-founder Tristan Tzara
-precursor of Surrealist movement.

-Tzara issued manifestos in “Dada” journal.

ABSTRACT ART
Painters- Kandinsky, Arp, Miro, Leger, Klee.
Sculptors- Brancusi, Pevsner, Gabo.

SURREALISM
-inspiration- Sigmund Freud’s psycho-analysis.
-Pioneers-Andre Breton
-Theme- Dream World
-Salvador Dali (Spain)

SOCIALIST REALISM
-Soviet Russia after the Bolshevik revolution made “Socialist Realism” as the only officially approved art.
-theme- toiling workers, peasants
-Kandinsky left Russia.



ENGLISH ARTISTS
-Francis Bacon- horror effect in his paintings
-Henry Moore- Rodin of 20th century.

USA
-in 1913 the first comprehensive exhibition of European Art the “Armory Show” was held in New York, but the newspapers and the public considered the show absurd and “unadulterated check”. New York Times dismissed it as “pathological” and accused cubists and Futurists as “cousins to the anarchists in politics”.

POP ART
-Pop Art or Popular Art was parallel to Pop Music named by Lawrence Alloway, the curator of Guggenheim Museum, New York.
-Theme- American flag, Life magazine covers, photographs of actresses like Marilyn Monroe and Elizabeth Taylor, familiar consumer goods like Campbell’s soup-cans, letters of alphabet, road signs, stuffed birds.

Op ART
-as a reaction to Pop Art
-European response
-known also as Retinal Art, derivation from Optical Art.
-impact of lines, stripes, dots, circles, triangles, squares
-biggest thing since Cubism

-derived their art from Cezanne's idea of colour, Seurat's Pointillism, Mondarin's geometrical compositions.

KINETIC ART
-sum and substance- motion
-American sculptor Alexander Calder's 'Mobiles'
-metal sculptures suspended in air, moved and rotated
-Frank Malina- electro-paintings.
-Nicholas Schofler

MUSICAL PAINTINGS
-that which can be seen and heard
-Gunter Mass (German) travelled in Europe, Egypt and India, invented audio-visual paintings
-A circle has one sound, a triangle another and a rectangle still different.



NEON ART
-sculpture cum paintings
-inspiration- neon light advertisements of the Times Square in New York.
-Mortial Raysse (French), his 'Flower Pot'

INDIA
-shortly after 1857 art schools were founded in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.
-Syllabus based on Royal Academy
-Nandlal Bose and others visited and studied cave temples, wall paintings
-Raja Ravi Varma of princely family of Travancore studies art in Madras, welded Royal Academy naturalism with Indian myths and legends.
-Bangal School led by Abanindranath Tagore (nephew of Rabindranath Tagore), EB Havell (Principal of Art School, Calcutta) and Ananda Coomaraswamy (from Sri Lanka, then called Ceylon), son of a Tamil Political leader.
-Abanindranath influenced by Japanese technique of water colour wash paintings.
-At 'Shantiniketan' Rabindranath Tagore had set up the 'Kala Bhawan'.
-Nandlal Bose, Binode Behari Mukherjee, Ramkinkar Baij.
-Nandlal Bose decorated pandal for Haripura session of the congress, inspired by folk tradition.
-Binod Behari Mukherjee inspired by oriental art traditions.
-Ramkinkar Baij was sculptor
-Jamini Roy emerged out of Bengal school, folk traditions of mainly Bengal and Orissa and the Kalighat paintings of the 19th century Calcutta.
-Jamini Roy painted images with minimum of lines and bright colour schemes on a plain base.

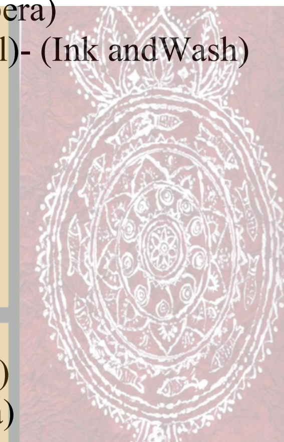
-Modern European Art influenced Amrita Sher-Gil and George Keyt (Ceylonese of Dutch-Sinhalese parents)
-Amrita-Sikh father and Hungarian artist mother, art education in Paris and Budapest, died in early 30s. started as impressionist and switched over to post-impressionism of Gauguin.
-George Key- His own version of Cubism.
-During world war II around 1943 Paritosh Sen, Nirode Mahumdar and Pradosh Das Gupta
-Progressive Artists Group in Bombay in 1948, vision of Francis Newton Souza, who was expelled from JJ School of Art (Bombay)- paintings in expressionist colours-rebel painter, he joined hands with K.H. Ara (motor-cleaner), third was S.A. Raza (self-taught water colourist, paintingsof monsoon-drenched Bombay)
-other three- S K Bakre-sculptor, H A Gade-painter and M F Hussain (started as sign-board painter).
-large group of young painters from School of Art in Baroda University during the tenure of W S Bendre as principal, e.g. Shanti Dave, G R Santosh, Jyoti Bhatt and Ghulam Sheikh.
-Madras School of Art under Debi Prasad Roy Chowdhury and KCS Panikker- K G Subramanyan, Tyeb Mehta, Satish Gujral, Krishen Khanna, Ram Kumar, K S Kulkarni, Akbar Padamsee, J Swaminathan, A Ramachandran, Jehangir Sabavala.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS
-National Gallery of Modern Art, Delhi (contemporary modern art)
-Lalit Kala Akademi (organizes triennale- once in three years)

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ARTWORK
Paule Cezanne- Landscape, Still Life with Basket of Apples (oil)
Vincent Van Gogh- Self portrait, The Starry Night (oil)
Edvard Munch- The Cry
Kathe Kollwitz- The Call of Death
Pablo Picasso- The Women of Avignon, Girl with a Mandolin (oil)
Raoul Hausmann- Tatlin at Home (Dadaist Art)
Grant Wood- American Gothic
George Keyt- Venu Gopala, Rishyanga and Courtesan (oil)
Bishamber Khanna- Enamel Painting
Amar Nath Sehgal- Dancing Girl
Mrinalini Mukherjee-Basanti
Fernand Leger- Three Women (oil)
Constantin Brancusi- Mile, Pogany, Marble
Marcel Duchamp- Nude, Descending a Staircase (oil)
Salvador Dali- Soft Construction with Boiled Beans (premonition of civil war)

Marc Chagall- Birthday (oil)
Rabindranath Tagore- Brooding (ink on paper), Laughing Face (Ink), Trees (Ink)
Nandlal Bose- Head of Shiva (Wash in tempera), Radha Viraha (Tempera), Mother Feeding her Child (Tempera)
Jamini Roy- Three Pujaris (Tempera), Krishna and Balrama (Tempera), Mother and Child (Tempera), Sketch-17 (Pen and Ink), Cat andLobster.
Amrita Sher-Gill- Three Women (oil), Woman on Charpai (oil), Haldi Grinders (oil), Unfinished Painting, Self-portrait (oil)
Raja Ravi Varma- Maharashtrian Woman (oil), A Woman holding a Fruit (oil), Lady in Moonlight (oil)
A N Tagore (Abanindranath Tagore)- Morning (pastel), Robbers (water colour), Natir Puja, Nati with Ektara (pastel)
G N Tagore (Gagnendranath Tagore)- Meeting in the staircase (water colour) Temple Cubistic (detail)- (wash in Tempera), Composition (water colour), Ball Room Dance (Ink and Water Colour)



A R Chughati- Gloomy Radhika (Wash and Tempera)
Zainul Abenin- Tidal Bore, Manpura Island (detail)- (Ink andWash)
Pestonji Bomanji- Feeding the Parrot (oil)
S L Haldankar- A Mohamedan Pilgrim
A A Bhonsale- Portrait of Gladstone Soloman
J M Ahivasi- Messenger (Tempera)
P T Reddy- Mrs Krishna Huthee Singh (oil)
M T Bhople- Lovers (oil)
N S Bendre- Portrait of a House (oil), Thorn (oil)
Babuji Shilpi- Quit India Meeting-1942 (Tempera)
Gopal Ghose- A Village near Mussorrie (Tempera)
B B Mukherjee- Village Shop (Tempera)
Ram Kinkar Vaij- Famine (Tempera), Home-ward Bound (water colour)
Pradosh Das Gupta- In Bondage (bronze), Twins(bronze)
R N Chakravorty- Pigeoneer (oil)
D P Roy Choudhury- He has a long way to go (Tempera)
KCS Paniker- Life of Malabar Peasant, Fruit Seller (oil)
B C Sanyal- Beggar (oil)
Dhan Raj Bhagat- Bride (wood), Shiva Dance (plaster)
Prem Nath Mago- Catching Fish (oil), Rumours (oil), Mourners (oil), The lone traveler (Linocut), Jallian WalaBagh-Symbol of urge for freedom (Charcoal on paper), Siesta (oil)
Roop Krishna- Composition (Gouache), Trees (Ink)
B Sen- Blue and Gold (Water colour and Tempera)
Sudhir Khastagir- Rest (Tempera)
Sailoz Mukherjea- Dance (oil)

K N Majumdar- Woman Plucking Flowers (Wash and Tempera)
Mukul Dey- Tarpan (Wash and Tempera)
Ash Goverdhan- Startled (Tempera)
Nirode Mazumdar- Neta's Ghat (oil)
Gopal Ghose- Dawn (Tempera)
Rathin Mitra- Open Air Restaurant (oil)
F N Souza- Nude (Gouache), Christ Tormented (oil), Untitled (oil)
K H Ara- Still Life (oil)
H A Gade- Huts (Water colour)
K K Hebbar- Threshing (Tempera), Draught (oil)
B C Sanyal- Gole Market (oil)
Satish Gujral- Hero (oil), Desolation (oil), Playmates (Acrylic), Meditation (Brunt Wood), Khilari (Acrylic), Horse (Black Granite)
S H Raza- Painting (oil)
M F Hussain- Portrait of an Umbrella (oil), Karbala (Acrylic), Splash Front Page (Ink on Newspaper), Mother Teressa (Triptych Acrylic), Riders.
K S Kulkarni- Bullocks (oil)
Shanti Dave- Painting (Impasto)
G R Santosh- Untitled (Acrylic)
Anjolee Ela Menon- Frau Radikee (oil), November Mutation Series (mixed media)
Akbar Padamsee- Orange Nude (oil), Nude-I (computer aided Acrylic)
KG Subramanyan- Fairy Tales of Purva Palli (detail) (Mixed media on Acrylic Sheet)
Krishen Khanna- Bandwala(oil)

Tyeb Mehta- Celebration (Triptych Acrylic)



The name change from JOURNALISM to JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION to now MEDIA COMMUNICATION reflects the course of journey in print and media reporting.

8000 daily newspapers are published today, out of which over 1600 are published in India, some of them are over 100 years old.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press (AP)- headquarters New York City (USA)

Reuters- headquarters- Canary Wharf, London (UK)

Agence France-Presse (AFP)- headquarters- Paris (France)

Australian Associated Press (AAP)- headquarters- Sydney (Australia)

Kyodo News- based in Minato, Tokyo (Japan)

RIA Novosti- Russian News and Information Agency- headquarters Moscow (Russia)

Europa Press- Madrid (Spain)

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India (PTI)- headquarters- New Delhi (it took over the operations of Associated Press from Reuters soon after India's independence)

Indo-Asian News Service (IANS)- private Indian news agency located in NOIDA (UP)

Samachar Bharati (SB)- headquarters-Bhopal

United News of India (UNI)- multi-lingual newsagency in India. Its Hindi news service is called 'Univarta'.

Major International News Agencies:-

1.United Press International (UPI)

2.Associated Press (AP)

3.Reuters

4.Agence-France-Presse

5.TASS (a few years ago was called Soviet News Agency).

The first four agency disseminate 80% on news in non-socialist countries.

Regular Radio Broadcasting started in 1920s. Television introduced on a small scale in 1930s.

In India Radio Broadcast was first started in 1927 by two private Broadcasters. In 1930 these two were taken over by the Government. In 1936 radio broadcasts operated by All India Radio, in 1957 its name changed to Akashvani (now AIR & Akashvani both). Television Service started on experimental basis in 1959, called Doordarshan. Colour TV broadcast started in 1982 during Asian Games (9th Asiad started in Delhi on 19th November 1982).

CINEMA
Motion pictures developed in 1890s.
1915- D. W. Griffith’s ‘Birth of a Nation’ is considered as first important full length film- silent movies.
In 1926 sound was introduced in Films.
In India first feature film in 1912 and first talkie (with sound) in 1931.

FAMOUS DIRECTORS
-Sergei Einstein
-Charles Chaplin
-Akira Kurosawa
-Vittorio de Sica
-Satyajit Ray
-Ingmar Bergman
-Bresson
-Fellini
-Alfred Hitchcock.

Presently largest numbers of films are made in India.

NEWSPAPERS
1st newspaper ‘Public Occurrences’ published by Ben Harris in 1690.
In India 1st Newspaper was’Bengal Gazette’ by James Augustus Hicky in 1780, was called ‘Hicky’s Gazette’ also. The author of ‘The Jungle Book’ Rudyard Kipling started ‘The Pioneer’ from Allahabad in 1866.
The Amrit Bazar Patrika- 1868
The Statesman- 1875
The Hindu- 1887
The Tribune- 1880
The Hindustan Times- 1923
Malayala Manorama (Malayalam)- 1888
Mahatma Gandhi, after returning to India took over ‘Young India’ weekly started by Home Rule party. He launched ‘Navjeevan’ in Gujarati and ‘The Harijan’ under the editorship of Mahadev Desai.

NEWSPAPER FORMATS
1.Broadsheet
2.Tabloid
3.Berliner

TOP 10 NEWSPAPERS OF WORLD

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1.The New York Times-USA
2.The Guardian-UK
3.The Daily Mail- UK
4.China Daily-CHINA
5.The Washington Post- USA
6.The Daily Telegraph- UK
7.The Wall Street Journal- USA
8.USA Today- USA
9.The Times of India- INDIA
10.The Independent- UK

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS OF INDIA

ENGLISH- The Times of India, The Economic Times, The Hindu, The Statesman, Deccan Chronicle, Deccan Herald, The Telegraph, The Tribune, Mid-day, The Indian Express, The Pioneer, The Hindustan Times.

HINDI- Jansatta (Indian Express Group), Navbharat Times (Times of India Group), Hindustan (Hindustan Times Group), Punjab Kesari, Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Jagaran, Dainik Bhaskar.

MARATHI

Loksatta (Indian Express Group), Maharashtra Times (Times of India Group), Lokmat.

TELUGU (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana)

Andhra Prabha (Indian Express Group), Eenadu.

BENGALI

Anand Bazar Patrika, Bartaman.

GUJARATI

Gujarat Samachar, Sandesh.

MALAYALAM (Kerala)

Malayala Manorama.

PUNJABI

Daily Ajit.

KANNADA (Karnataka)

Prajavani, Kannada Prabha

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TAMIL
Daily Thanthi.

ORIYA
Samaya, Samaj.

MAGAZINES/ JOURNALS OF WORLD

English- Time, Newsweek, National Geographic, Outlook (India), India Today (India).

HISTORY OF BOOKS
2400 BC Babylonia- tiny clay tablets (cuneiform characters)
Paper- first Papyrus in Egypt (4000BC)
First Known book- The Book of the Dead (Egypt, c. 1400 BC), Epic of Gilgamesh (Mesopotamia on 12 clay tablets c. 1500-1200).
Earliest known Printed Book- The Diamond Sutra- 16 feet scroll printed in China (c. 868 AD).
Before advent of printing press bookswere made of vellum (calf or lamb skin).
In 1452 AD Gutenberg conceived movable type (print), oil based ink, paper and the nine press to print books – the first book printed through printing press was bible.

FOLK THEATRE
1.Bhand Pather- traditional satirical theatre from Kashmir
2.Nautanki- North India.
3.Rasleela- North India
4.Jatra- Bengal, Orissa.
5.Bhavai- Gujarat, Sothern Rajasthan.
6.Tamasha- Maharashtra.
7.Dashavatar- Konkan (Maharashtra), Goa.
8.Yakshagana- Karnataka.

FOLK SONGS
Bengal- Baul, Batiali
Gujarat- Duha, Ras, Garba
Assam- Bihu
Kashmir- Rouf, Chakri

NARRATIVE FORMS
Andhra Pradesh- Burrakatha
Odisha- Dasa Kathia

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Uttar Pradesh- Alha
Punjab- Naqal
Tamil Nadu- Villupattu
Maharashtra- Powada

PUPPET TRADITIONS
String Puppets- Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
RodPuppets- West Bengal
Clove Puppets- Odisha, Kerala, Tamilnadu.
Shadow Puppets- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha.

EVENTS/ PEOPLE
Prof. AS Bukhari- First head of AIR (All India Radio) in 1939.
Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel- first minister of Information and Broadcasting in Independent India.

Motto of AIR- 'Bahujan Hitaya, Bhaujan Sukhaya'
1956-AIR also called Akashvani

1957- Vividh Bharati started to compete with Radio Ceylon (earlier Srilanka was known as Ceylon) in entertainment.
1959- Satellite Television introduced in India.
1976- AIR and Doordarshan separated
1995- FM stations open to private players, Radio Mirchi (Times of India Group), Radio City, BIG FM, RED FM etc are famous FM channels.
-Karl Marx & Frederick Engels- 'Manifesto of the Communist Party (1848)
-Dostoevsky- Brothers Karamazov
-Tolstoy- War and Peace, Resurrection.
-Thomas Hardy, William Morris and John Ruskin were from Britain.
-Zola (French)- Germinal
-Henrik Ibsen- Norway
- the following lived in Paris (the City of Light)- Marcel Proust (French), Paul Valery (French), Spanish Painter Pablo Picasso, Russian painter Marc Chagall, Russian Composer Igor Stravinsky, Italian painter Modigliani, Poland's Paul Klee.
-Marcel Proust- Remembrance of Things Past (novel)
-Italian Poet Filippo Tommaso
-Marinetti- a new manifesto of Poetry (Futurist)
-Vladimir Mayakovsky (Russian poet- Futurism)
-Ezra Pound- Imagism
-Spengler- The decline of the West
-TS Eliot- Wasteland

-Thomas Mann- The Magic Mountain
-James Joyce- Ulysses
-D H Lawrence- Virginia Woolf's Psychological novels
-Joseph Conrad (Pole but settled in UK)- Heart of Darkness
-E M Forster- A Passage to India
-Andre Malraux- The Human Condition
-Jaroslav Hasez (Chez)- The Good Soldier Svejk.
-Federico Garcia Lorca (Spain)- famous for his lyrics and poetic plays.
-The following Irish people became famous English writers- G B Shaw, W B Yeats, James Joyce, John M Synge.

EXISTENTIALISM

Jean-Paul Sartre- La Nausee (Nausea or absurdity of life)
Albert Camus- L' Stranger
Franz Kafka (German writer of Czechoslovakia)- The Trial.
Bertolt Brecht (Theatre/ Drama)- The Mother Courage, The Caucasian Chalk Circle. He is known for 'EPIC Theatre' and 'Alieanation Effect'.
Theodore Dreiser- An American Tragedy
John Steinbeck- The Grapes of Wrath
American Novelist Ernest Hemingway- his novel- Old Man and the Sea
-1920s saw the emergence of a great cultural movement associated with the self-assertion of the black people, called the Harlem (New York slum inhabited by the blacks).
Literature theory- Deconstruction- Jacques Derrida (French)
Magic Realism- Gabriel Garcia Marques (Novel- One Hundred Years of Solitude)
Jorge Luis Borges stories written in the style of fables are considered unparalleled in world literature.
Maxim Gorki- Mother
Mikhail Sholokov- And Quiet Flows the Don
Alexander Solzhenitsyn left Russia and was given Nobel prize in 1970. He returned to Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union (communist regime).
Rabindranath Tagore was the first Asian writer to win Nobel prize for literature for Gitanjali (it was in Bengali translated into English by the author himself). He wrote Gulpa-Guchchha- collection of stories in 3 volumes. His novels Gora, Ghare Baire. Mahatma Gandhi used to address him as 'Gurudev'.
-Hindi-Urdu- Prem Chand- Rangbhoomi, Godan.
-Bengali- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (Anand Math- it contains Vande-Mataram song); Bibhuti Bhushan Banerjee (Pather Panchali- filmed by Satyajit Ray); Tara Shankar Banerjea (Ganadevta); Manik Banerjee (Padma Nadir Manjhi).
-Phaniswar Nath Renu- Maila Anchal (Hindi)

-Gopinath Mohanty- Praja (Oriya)
-Takazhi Shivashankar Pillai- Chemeen (Malayalam)
-Panna Lal Patel- Makelajeet (Gujarati)
-Shivaram Karanth (Choman Doodi- Kannada)
-Bhal Chandra Nemade (Kosla- Marathi)
-UK Anantamurthy (Samskara- Kannada)
-Qurratual Ain Haider- Aag Ka Dariya (Urdu)
-Daya Pawar- Achhoot (Marathi)
-Subramaniya Bharati - Tamil Nationalist poet
-IPTA- Indian People's Theatre Association- 1936
-Japanese poetry is known the world over for its 'Haiku' an ancient form of poetry.
-Ameen Rihani and Khaleel Gibran also known as Mahjari or the New York poets are the pioneers of modern Arabic poetry.
Leopold Sedor Senghor is the first African writer to have become famous. He was elected first president of Senegal. He is called apostle of negritude, he brought an anthology of African poems dealing with 'negritude theme, its preface was written by Jean-Paul Sartre.
Wole Soyinka, a Nigerian English writer was given Nobel prize for literature (first African).

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PRASAR BHARATI BILL (1989) and ACT gor President's assent in 1990 to grant autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan. Finally implemented in 1997.

FILM-BOLLYWOOD

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Dada Sahab Phalke made (directed and produced) first full-length feature film 'Raja Harishchandra' in 1913.
First Talkie- Alam Ara (Director Ardeshir Irani) in 1931.
First Bengali feature film- Nal Damyanti in 1917.
First silent South Indian feature film 'Keechak Vadham' in 1919.
Dada Sahab Phalke's daughter Mandakini was first female child star, who played child Krishna in Phalke's 'Kaliya Mardan' in 1919.
First Talkie in Bengali- Jamai Shashthi in 1931.
First Tamil Talkie 'Kalidas' in 1931.
First Marathi Film 'Ayodhecha Raja' directed by V Shantaram in 1932.

PRESS LAWS

Censorship of Press Act, 1799- Lord Wellesly brought it relaxed by Lord Hastings.
Vernacular Press Act, 1878 (Lord Lytton), it was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882.

Indian Press Act 1910, the Act of 1908 and 1910 were repealed on the recommendation of the Sapru Committee on the forefeiture orders within two months.



Painting 'patas' mentioned in 'Mudrarakshasha' (Sanskrit play by Vishakhadatta).
In 'Vishnudharmottar' 'Chitrasutra' describes tenets of painting.

Bhimbetka Rock Shelters (more than 500 smaller rocks/ caves containing thousands of paintings). Some are morethan 15000-30000 years old.
-Cave paintings of Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh.
-Tanjore paintings (Thanjavur).
-Rajasthani paintings (miniature).
-Patachitra- Odisha
-Madhubani painting-Bihar
-Kalamkari painting (Pen-craft)- hand painted or block printed on cotton textile (Machilipatnam style-Andhra; small place sri-kalahasti is best known centre of Kalamkari Art)

WARLI PAINTINGS
-Maharashtra (depiction of daily/social events)
GOND ART
-Central Indian Gondi Tribe
BASHOLI PAINTINGS
-Kathua district of J&K (school of Pahari painting)
KALIGHAT PAINTING
-Kalighat, Kolkata (God/ Godesses)
KISHANGARH (BANITHANI) PAINTING
-Rajasthan, offshoot of Jodhpur school (Radha and Krishna).

INDIAN MUSIC
-Samaveda- Seven notes
-Bharata's Natya Shashtra
-Sarangadeva- Sangeet Ratnakara
-Matanga's Brihaddeshi
-Narada- Sangeet Markanda
-Ramamatya- Swaramela Kalanidhi
MusicSchools- 1. Hindustani, 2. Carnatic (South India).

-Hindustani- Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri, Dadra, Dhamar-Hori.
-Bhimsen Joshi (Khayal), Mallikarjun Mansur (Khayal)
-Pandit Jasraj (classical vocalist), Begum Parveen Sultana (classical vocalist)
-Kumar Gandharva (classical singer)
-Siddheswari Devi (Khayal, Thumri)

-Girija Devi (Khayal, Thumri)
-Gangubai Hangal- Khayal

MUSIC INSTRUMENTS
-Mridangam- Palakkud Mani Iyer
-Sitar- Pt. Ravishankar, Vilayat Khan, Nikhil Banerjee
-Sarod- Amjad Ali Khan
-Violin- V G Jog, T N Krishnan, Yehudi Menuhin, L. Subramanyam, Zubin Mehta (western)
-Santoor- Shiv Kumar Sharma
Flute- Hariprasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh
Mandolin-S. Balamurali Krishna
Piano-Sorabjee
Shehnai- Bismilla Khan, Bade Ghulam Ali
Tabla- Alla Rakha, Zakir Hussain, Kishan Maharaj, Pt. Samta Prasad
Veena- Chitti Babu, Kumara Swami Iyer (Carnatic)
Sarangi- Pt Ram Narayan
Clarinet- Sheikh Mohammad Arif

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CARNATIC MUSIC
Tamil classic of 2nd century AD titled 'Silapadhikaram' contains vivid description of music of the period.
-flourished in Deogiri (Capital of Yadavas), after invasion by Muslims it shifted to Vijayanagara (Krishnadeva Raya's) Carnatic Empire and since known as Carnatic music.
Musical Trinity- Thyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri (at Tiruvarur between 1750 to 1850 AD)
-Raga and intricate Tala System
-Gitam- simplest composition
-Tillana-corresponding to Tarana of Hindustani music.
-terms- tanam, javali, kirtanam, jatisvaram, pada

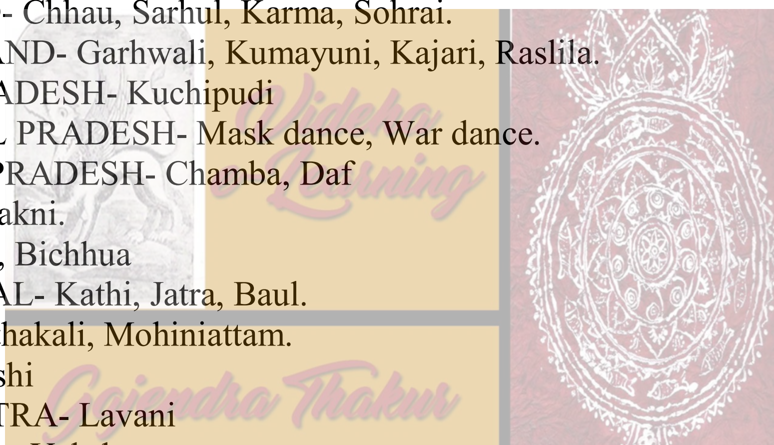
VOCALISTS
-Carnatic- MS Subbulakshmi, Balamurali Krishna.
-Hindustani- Bhimsen Joshi, Mallikarjun Mansur, Pandit Jasraj, Parveen Sultana, Siddheswari Devi, Girija Devi, Kumar Gandharva.

DEVOTIONAL MUSIC
Abhanga- also referred Vittala or Vittoba in Maharashtra (in praise of Krishna)
Bhatiyali- East Bengal boatman
Tevaram- sung by Oduyars

Shabad- Sikh Devotional Songs
Qawwali- in praise of Allah

KIRTAN/ BHAJAN
Indian classical dance
ODISHI- Odisha- Kelucharan Mahapatra, Sonal Man Singh.
BHARATNATYAM- Tamilnadu- Yamini Krishnamurthy, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Padma Subramanyam.
KUCHIPUDI- Andhra Pradesh- Raja and Radha Reddy
KATHAK- Lucknow, Benares, Jaipur- Pt Birju Maharaj, Shovna Narayan
MOHNIYATTAM- Kerala- Jayaprabha Menon.
MANIPURI- Manipur- Rajkumar Singhajit singh.
YAKSHAGANA- Karnataka.

CLASSICAL/ FOLK DANCE
JHARKHAND- Chhau, Sarhul, Karma, Sohrai.
UTTARAKHAND- Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Raslila.
ANDHRA PRADESH- Kuchipudi
ARUNACHAL PRADESH- Mask dance, War dance.
HIMACHAL PRADESH- Chamba, Daf
GOA- Khol, Dakni.
ASSAM- Bihu, Bichhua
WEST BENGAL- Kathi, Jatra, Baul.
KERALA- Kathakali, Mohiniattam.
ODISHA- Odishi
MAHARASHTRA- Lavani
KARNATAKA- Yakshagan.
GUJARAT- Garba, Dandiya Ras, Bhavai.
PUNJAB- Bhangra, Giddha.
RAJASTHAN- Ghumar.
J&K- Rauf.
TAMILNADU- Bharatnatyam (classical)
UTTAR PRADESH- Nautanki, Kajri.
BIHAR- Jat-Jatin, Sama-Chakewa.
HARYANA- Daph.



THEATRE/ FESTIVAL/ COSTUME
Asvaghosh- Sariputra Prakarana
Vishakadatta- Mudrarakshasha
Kalidasa- Malvikagnimitra, Abhijnana Shakuntalam.

Koodiyattam- Kerala theatre.

Vijay Tendulkar- Ghasiram Kotwal.
Manjula Padmanabhan- Bitter Harvest

Parsi Festival- Jamshed Navroj.
Sikh festival- Holla Mohalla, Guruparab.

Paithani Sari- Paithan near Aurangabad made of silk.
Maheswari and Chanderi Sari of Madhya Pradesh
Jamdani of Tanda andBenaras (Uttar Pradesh)
Tangail Cotton- West Bengal.
Tusar Silk- Bihar
Sambalpuri and Vichitrapuri Saris- Odisha
Kancheepuram Silk- Tamilnadu.
Sanganer (near Jaipur)- finest hand black printing
Bagru prints- floral designs
Barmer prints- floral design
Ajrakh (Barmer prints)- geometrical designs
Pashmina/ Shahtoosh shawls- Kashmir
Hyderabad- Sonabai Bangles
Varanasi- thin glass tikuli
Saharanpur- toys filled with coloured Panch Kora
Kolhapuri Chappals- Maharashtra



Matsya Purana mentions various methods of casting bronze images.
'Sthapatis' produced stylish images during Pallava, Chola, and Nayaka periods.
Odisha- Dhocra casting, silver filigree work.
Marwar (Rajasthan)- zinc pots (called 'badla')
Delhi and Jaipur- Meenakari.

ROCK PAINTINGS
-rock shelters on banks of the river Suyal at Lakhudiyar (it literally means one lakh caves), paintings are of man, animal, and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre.
-granite rocks of Telangana and Karnataka- Kupgallu (Telangana), Piklihal (Karnataka), Tekkalkota (Karnataka).

Bhimbetka Caves-(45 kms south of capital of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Bhopal), in an area of 10 square kilometers it has 800 caves out of which 500 bear paintings. In some places there are 20 layers of paintings, one on top of another.

INDUS VALLEY

Harappa & Mohenjodaro
-stone statues- two male figures
-bronze castings- using 'lost wax' technique
-Mohenjodaro- dancing girl, buffalo with uplifted head, goat

Lothal- copper dog and bird
Kalinangan- bronze bull
Seal- unicorn seal, pasupati seal, mother deity seal.

Beads- made of cornelian, amethyst, jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

Bronze dancing girl- Mohenjodaro.
Bronze bull- Mohenjodaro.

Mauryan pillars are rock cut, Achamenian pillars are in pieces.
Top of the Mauryan pillar was carved with capital figures like the bull, the lion, the elephant etc.

Ashokan-Mauryan Pillars are at Basarh-Bakhira, Lauriya Nandangarh, Rampurva, Sankisha, Sarnath (lion capital at Sarnath is our national emblem).

Sarnath Lion Capital- four roaring lions, 24-spoke wheel (dharma chakra), carved with a horse, a bull, a lion and an elephant, it symbolizes first sermon of Buddha (Dharmachakrapravartan).

Yaksha/ Yakshnis found at Patna, Vidisha and Mathura.

Monumental rock-cut elephant at Dhauli (Odisha).

Rock-cut cave at Barabar Hills, Gaya(Bihar).

POST MSAURYAN ART
Bharhut, Sanchi, Mathura, Sarnath, Gandhara, Amravati

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CAVE TRADITION IN WESTERN INDIA
Ajanta, Pitalkhora, Bhaja, Kanheri, Karla, Ellora, Elephanta (sea-island).

Padmapani Bodhisattva- Ajanta cave no.1
Mara Vijay- Ajanta cave no. 26
Maheshmurti- Elephanta

TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE
Kandariya Mahadeo Temple- Khajuraho
Sun Temple- Konark
Dashavatara Vishnu Temple- Deogarh
Vishwanath Temple- Khajuraho
Sun Temple- Modhera, Gujarat
Jagannath Temple- Puri
Meenakshi Temple- Madurai
Brihadishwara Temple- Gangaikondacholapuram
Brihadishwara Temple- Tanjore (also called Rajarajeshwara temple, it was a shiva temple)
Shore Temple- Mahabalipuram,
Five Rathas- Mahabalipuram
Kailashnath Temple- Ellora
Durga Temple- Aihole
Virupaksh Temple- Pattadkal
Nalanda University- Nalanda (Bihar)
Mahabodhi Temple- Bodhgaya (Bihar)
Lakshman Temple- Sirpur
Lord Bahubali- Gomateshwara (Karnataka)
Dilwara Temple- Mt. Abu
Lakshmana Temple- Khajuraho



Qutb Minar- Delhi

Intricate Jali work- Amer Fort Jaipur
Dodo panel on the wall- Agra
Pietra dura work- Agra
Chand Minar- Daulatabad
Tomb of Itmaduddaula- Agra (first use of pietra dura)
Jahaaz Mahal- Mandu
Jama Masjid- Mandu
Taj Mahal- Agra (from 1632 it took 20 years and 20,000 specialised workers to complete this monument).

JamaMasjid- Delhi
Descent of Ganga in Granite- Mahabalipuram
Tomb of Salim Chisti- Fatehpur Sikri (in marble)
Nijamuddin Auliya's Dargah- Delhi
Adhai Din ka Jhopra- Ajmer
Ajmer Sharif- Khwaja Gari Nawaz

ORNAMENTS
Kashmir- 'Kan-balle' worn by Muslim women on both sides of the head.
Andhra Pradesh: The belts worn have intricate clasps of the double head of a rakshas or kirtimukha.
Kerala- Garuda necklace.
Meenakari- enamel work, Jaipur main centre, meenaakari is combined with kundan (fixing of stone in empty places).

Bangles- Firozabad


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NATURAL FIBRE
Japanese fibre cloth 'basho fu' and traditional dress 'kimano' is made out of edible banana plant fibre.

Natural fibre made of cellulose or plant matter can be obtained from almost every part of the plant, such as root stem or shoot, leaf, fruit and bark.

Root- Khus
Branch- willow
Fruit/ seed- Cotton, Coir, Arecanut
Leaf- Palmyra, Palm date, Palm Coconut, Sisal, banana, pineapple, Arecanut palm, screw pine
Stem: Bamboo, Jute, Hemp, Banana, Moonj, Grass, Sarkanda, Sikki, Grass, Cannabis, Flax, Arhar/ pigeon pea.
-women mats from natural fibre
-Shital Pati (Assam, Tripura)
-In Madhubani (Bihar) figurines of deities, animals, birds are made with Sikki (golden) grass.

In Arunachal Pradesh even the suspension bridges are made of can. Canes are slender stems pertaining to Palm family. India has about 30 species of Cane.
Egypt- Papyrus (papers for manuscripts)

Factory made paper is now made of tightly packed and pressed fibres of rags, straw, wood, bamboo etc.
Handmade paper is made of pulp (obtained from bark of certain trees) mixed with glues and waste cloth from garment manufacturers.

Indian muslins were used as shrouds for royal Egyptian mummies.

Kanjeevaram sari- Silk saree made in Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu.
-Mashru and Himru in Gujarat.
-Tussar, eri & Moga

India is the only source of silk that comes from the ‘Antheria Assamia’ moth, which feeds on the leaves of the ‘Som’ and ‘Wali’ trees. Tussar silk has a coarse, uneven texture and slightly yellowish brown colour, it isles strong in texture and cannot be refined, it does not have the sheen or fineness as mulberry silk.

Assamese woman’s traditional ‘mekla chador’ costumes are made of ‘moga’ and ‘eri’ silk, which come from worms that feed on ‘Ashoka’ and ‘Castor’ leaves rather than ‘mulberry’ leaves.

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WOOL
Jamawar Shawl- Kashmir
Zain-ul-Abidin, King of Kashmir brought Turkistan weavers in 15^{th} century, who taught Kashmiri weavers ‘twill tapestry’ technique, at least 50 colours used on one shawl.

Goat wool rough ‘dhabla’ worn by shepherds and camel herders in Kutch (Gujarat) and the Thar (Rajasthan) deserts.

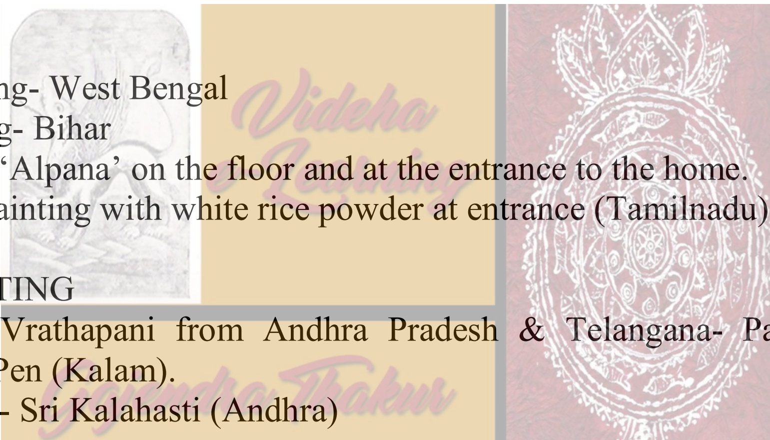
Kinnauri Shawls- Himachal Pradesh
Kashmiri Shahtoosh shawl was made from the fleece of the wild Himalayan ibex- it is banned now.

TEXTILE TECHNIQUES
A.Loom decorated fabrics are provided with artistic treatment when on the loom.
B.Post loom decorated fabrics are textiles in which artistic treatment is given after it iswoven, such as:-
(i) dyeing- tie and dye
(ii)hand printing, hand painting
(iii)embroidery
(iv)Patchwork and appliqué.

EMBRODERY
-Kashmir- do-rukha (same design in different colours on each side)
-Punjab- Phulkari
-Sujni- Bihar
-Kutch- wonderful colours, mirrors

22 different 'chikan' stitches (legend it that Noorjehan invented chikan).
Bengal- Kantha embroidery
North Karnataka- Kasuti (combination of four different stitches), indigo dyed chandrakala sarees.

Zardozi, kamdani and Mukesh- intricate gold wire and sequin work of Uttar Pradesh.
Tillla work now a major business for A.wedding costumes, B.movie costumes and C.the fashion ramp.



PAINTING
Kalighat painting- West Bengal
Mithila Painting- Bihar
'Rangoli'- and 'Alpana' on the floor and at the entrance to the home.
Kolam- floor painting with white rice powder at entrance (Tamilnadu).

CLOTH PAINTING
Kalamkari or Vrathapani from Andhra Pradesh & Telangana- Painting is made exclusively of Pen (Kalam).
-painted stories- Sri Kalahasti (Andhra)

WALL PAINTINGS
-Ajanta
-All wall painting are not necessarily 'mural' paintings. The term is reserved for churches, temples and palaces, also called fresco paintings.
-pre-historic painting revived in 'mural' (Waynad, Kerala).

-Warli Tribals of thane district in Maharashtra; rice paste and red ochre powder used to tell stories and to invoke blessings of their Goddess of fertility 'Palaghata'.
Tanjore Painting- Thanjavur (Tamilnadu) under Maratha influence, main colours Red, Yellow, Black&White.
Mithila Painting (popularly known as Madhubani art).
Jharnapata Chitra- West Bengal
Patachitra- Odisha

THEATRE ART
Chhau- West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha
Puppetry- String, glove, rod & shadow puppets
Nautanki- U.P.
Tamasha- Maharashtra
Bhavai- Gujarat
Jatra- West Bengal
Yakshagana- Karnataka.

MASKS
-Kathakali Mask- Kerala
-head dress worn by Chhau dancers of West Bengal Jharkhand, Odisha
-demon dance masks of the Buddhist monasteries of Ladakh.
-Chhau dance in tribal belt (Bhulya, Santhals, Mundas)
-Leather puppets- 'Tholu Bomalatta' of Andhra Pradesh.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Percussion- manjeera or cymbals, chikka
Wind-Bansuri or Flute, Been
String- Veena or Ektara
Drums- Dholak or Mridangam, Tabla, Damru, Maggadas, Chendas.

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Meghalaya- people trained aerial roots of the Ficus Elastica tree to form living bridge across the river.
Sangam classics mentions weaving of silk and cotton cloth.

Ramayan, Tamil Sangam literature and plays from the Gupta period write in detail about the 'trade guilds' or 'shrenis' , professional bodies of jewelers, weavers, ivory carvers, salt makers.
Jajmani System- reciprocal arrangement between craft producing castes and the wider village community for the supply of goods and services.

Meenakari- Art of colouring the surface of metals by fusing brilliant colours (brought to Varanasi by Persian-Iranian enamellists).

TEXTILE EXPORTS
Sarongs to South East Asia
Muslins to Middle East
Christian Altar to West Africa
Silk and Wooden Fabrics to Europe
-considered luxury goods in these countries

With the arrival of British Textiles, thriving textile towns Dacca, Murshidabad, Surat and Madurai were laid waste and British city of Manchester was nick named 'cottonpolis'.

-Archaeological Survey of India established- 1861- by Alexander Cunningham (first Director General)
-Asiatic Society established in 1784 by the British Indologist William Jones at Kolkata.
After 1857 British established Art Schools at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai (School of Art).

CRAFT
-could be in metal, wood, clay, textile, gem-cutting, jewellery, leather, cane and bamboo; tailoring.
Malakar- is a garland maker.
Gem and Jewellery sector is the largest foreign exchange earner for India.

TOURISM
Two Asian countries Thailand and India are top ten destinations in the world.

POPULAR SOUVENIRS FROM INDIA
-folk art- Madhubani Paintings, Bastar metal work.
-Carpets, Durries.
-Kundan, silver and semi-precious jewellery
-block printed fabric embroideries
-pashmina shawls from Kashmir- most popular.

NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOM MUSEUM- NEW DELHI
ASHUTOSH MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART- UNIVERSITY OF KOLKATA
CALICO MUSEUM OF TEXTILES-AHMEDABAD
SALAR JUNG MUSEUM- HYDERABAD
RAJA DINKAR KELKAR MUSEUM-PUNE

INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA- BHOPAL.

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

1.Point- does not have shape or volume still its presence is felt
A light can be essentially a volume or a plane but in macro space it is a dot or point.
2.Line: extended point is line, it possesses length but lacks depth or width
3.When a line is extended a plane is formed. A plane has- A.length, B.Width, C.Shape,D.Orientation,E.Surface and F.position;
When a plane is extended-
-three dimensional volumes of mass and space are defined by planes.
Visual quality of space is qualified by colour, texture, shape, size etc.
4.Shape- 3 primary shapes- A.Square- four lines of equal length; B.Triangle- enclosure of three lines; C.Circle- every point is equidistant from central point.
Square denotes A.purity; B.rationality.

5.Form- Active volume:Actually defined and fully enclosed by clearly visible surfaces
Passive volume: Act as transitional spaces between two or more active volumes. Volume can be enclosed by any number of planes.
Primary solid geometrical forms-A.Cube, B.Pyramid,C.Sphere,D.Cone and E.Cylinder.

6.Texture- roughness or smoothness
-how light passes off or bounces off determines whether the texture would be fine or coarse.
-feeling of roughness created by larger leaves, stems and buds
-testure affected by number of branches and leaves in addition to the spacing between them.
-beautiful effects through contrasts- like rough with smooth or matt with shiny.
Rough- stone chip, dry stone walls, wooden surfaces, prickly plants
Glossy- Mirrored surfaces, glass, polished granite, steel, water, porcelain, glazed ceramic, leaves of various evergreen plants and trees.
Smooth- Flat or rounded surfaces like concrete cubes, polished wood
Matt- neither reflective nor purely rough (between rough and glossy), best suited for combining with glossy surfaces e.g. finely cut timber, brushed steel, galvanized metal, sandstone, kota stones.
Soft- green leafy plants, invitestouch, fabric finishes of upholstered outdoor furniture.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN
-used in architecture, interior design, graphic design, industrial design, fine arts, cinematography, photography.

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-used for selection and composition of forms and materials
-lack or absence of usage of design may be aesthetic or not but will be unpleasant or uninteresting
-use of these principles makes design visually appealing.

PRINCIPLES
1.Unity- unity through colour, texture, size, shape, form etc; avoidusing too much contrast; make one space dominating by increasing its size

2.Balance- equal weight on either side of axis; can be symmetrical, asymmetrical or radial;
Symmetrical like Charbagh, one side is mirrored on the other.
Asymmetrical- equal visual weight on either side of axis but elements chosen of different forms etc.
Radial Balance- elements of a composition are arranged in such a way that they radiate from a common central point.
Rhythm- When an element or a group of elements are repeated with a defined interval between them, rhythm is created; also created by inter-connecting, planting or green spaces with pathways, feature walls or fences; through incorporation of contrast ; spacing of space is crucial.
3.Scale:- relative magnitude when an object is compared to another object in a composition.
4.Proportion:- when two ratios are equally compared; in a garden small shrubs, trees, benches; in the case of big garden big trees, long pathways.
5.Contrast:-opposite elements for creating visual interest e.g. yellow flowered tree amongst trees with green foliage; through change in form; through change in texture
6.Focus: attention to a particular element, contrasting values made focal point, achieved by the placement of the object requiring special emphasis.
7.Harmony:- like unity, when all elements of a composition complement each other; like unity complete or partial repetition of characteristics.
8.Variety:use of different elements within a composition to add interest; use of strong contrast or opposites.
COLOUR AND COLOUR SCHEMES
Our eyes can perceive 10 million different colours, these are derived from three primary colours- red, blue, yellow, these three cannot be obtained by mixing other colours.
By mixing two adjacent primary colours three secondary colours are obtained.
R+Y=ORANGE
Y+B=GREEN
B+R=PURPLE

PRIMARY+SECONDARY=TERTIARY
TERTIARY COLOURS ARE SIX:
B+G
Y+G
B+P
R+P
R+O
Y+O

Warm Colours are Red, Orange, Yellow and steps between them
Cool Colours are Blue, Violet, Green and steps between them.
Out of three, two colours are warm (Primary Colours)- Red & Yellow and only Blue is cool.
Thus entire colour spectrum is more warm than cool.
Colour schemes:
Monochromatic- One colour and shades of it, to lower value of the tone, white is added, to darken the tone black is added.
Complementary- colours that are directly opposite on colour wheel:- Yellow and Purple; Red and Green; Orange and Blue.
Yellow-Green:: Purple-Red
Blue-Green::Red Orange
Blue-Purple::Yellow-Orange.

Split Complementary, it utilizes 3 colours (one colour and two colours adjacent to its complement on the colour wheel).

Triadic Colour Scheme:
-uses colour that are evenly spaced on colour wheel
-Red and Yellow can make spaces appear smaller and intimate
-White light splits into seven colours
V-violet
I-indigo
B-blue
G-green
Y-yellow
O-orange
R-red

ADJACENT COLOUR SCHEMES (ANALOGOUS)
-incorporates colours that are immediately adjacent to each other in colour wheel
-eye-pleasing feeling of harmony and order

-one colour may be chosen to dominate and others to support

RED/ ORANGE
-Feeling of warmth and passion, excitement and energy
-eye-pleasing contrasts against ‘Neutral’ Green
-suitable for sunny spaces
-too much however creates unhealthy visual heaviness

YELLOW
-sunny, cheerfulness
-warm, work quite well with red and orange
-greenish yellow cooler

BLUE
-dark blue is intense and bold
-lighter blue is more airy and make atmosphere calm and soothing
-feeling of peace, coolness
-purples have some properties of Red & Blue.



GREEN
-most abundant in nature-
-it cools the environment
-natural healing agent
-varieties from cool Blue-Green to warm Yellow-Green.

WHITE
-all other reflected colours combine to form white
-symbolises purity, peace, harmony
-use of it in spaces make them appear larger

BLACK
-black and greys are absence of colour
-when all coloured components of light are observed, it is black.

PROPERTIES OF COLOUR
-hue
-intensity or tone
-shade or value
-hue is original name given to colour (black, yellow etc)
-intensity- how saturated and strong- control by adding white
-shade- measure of darkness, colour becomes shade darker upon adding black.

Pure colour gives vibrant effect, mixed colour gives less intense effect, tinted colour (white mixed in it) appear airy, lighter and farther away, shaded colour (that has black mixed in it) will appear to be closer.

GESTALT PERCEPTION

ONE POINT AND TWO POINT PERSPECTIVES





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